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With Sunday Morning Edition.

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The South and Protection.

There are bull moose of the belief that in other southern states besides Louisiana a revolt against the federal government in their favor is impending, and that they have only to beat themselves to reap a rich harvest in November. Hence the suggestion that Mr. Roosevelt broaden and lengthen his projected southern tour, and speak in Nashville, Birmingham, Atlanta, Raleigh and Richmond as well as in New Orleans.

Undoubtedly, the leading business men of the south, manufacturers and planters, are, and long have been, protectionists. They have felt, and seen, the whole action show, the benefits of the application of the protection policy. And yet their senators and representatives in Congress, with only a few exceptions, have cooperated with, and at times led, the free trade faction of the democracy.

The same is true as respects the money issue. Leading business men of the south—manufacturers, planters, merchants, bankers—were always opposed to free silver. They objected as strongly to Mr. Bryan's propaganda as the business men of other sections. But the southern senators and representatives, with but few exceptions, voted for all silver measures presented in Congress, and the southern states, with but few exceptions, voted for Mr. Bryan in his three campaigns for the presidency.

And here is another inconsistency. The revolt in Louisiana is against the Underwood tariff revision, and based entirely on the sugar schedule, which, if it stands, will destroy the cane sugar industry of the state. And yet the sugar schedule of the new law is by no means the only one bearing against Louisiana. There are interests of other sections complaining almost as bitterly as the sugar interests of Louisiana.

But Louisiana considers only her own interests. If sugar had been left protected by the Underwood revision there would have been no complaint from her, and no desertions from the democratic to the bull moose party. The complaints of other sections about schedules of the new law bearing heavily against their interests would have fallen on deaf ears.

This makes of the tariff, in the phrase of Gen. Hancock, a local issue. As a matter of fact, protection is a national issue, and requires for its fruitful application appraisal on national lines. Louisiana must concede to the deserving interests of other sections the protection she asks for her own. Her interests, and in Congress co-operate for national ends, and with those seeking national ends, and not maneuver on the principle of every fellow for himself and devil take the hindmost.

Her manifest selfishness in this matter robs her of much sympathy. Her industry, marked for slaughter, is important and deserving, but not more so than the industries of other sections hard hit by the Underwood law and greatly depressed.

Bryan for Suffrage.

Secretary Bryan makes a strong statement of the suffrage case in his declaration of advocacy of that cause, and it cannot be denied that his accession to the ranks will strengthen them particularly in Nebraska, where an amendment is to be voted on at the next election. It will have an effect, however, elsewhere than in Nebraska, doubtless in Missouri, where an amendment is also to be voted on in November. If the suffragists can carry these two states, they will have made a notable addition to the list of equal rights commonwealths.

There is nothing inconsistent between the position of Mr. Bryan, as now avowed, and that of the President, as lately stated in the course of the White House interview with a delegation of suffragists. The President, it is true, has never declared himself in favor of suffrage, occupying merely a negative position with reference to federal action. His first statement was that inasmuch as the Baltimore platform was silent on the subject of suffrage, he did not feel warranted in taking a positively approving attitude, and his second statement was that this is a matter for the states and not properly the subject of constitutional amendment. Mr. Bryan addresses his argument strictly to the merits of the case, without reference to the method whereby suffrage is to be obtained, and treats it as a subject upon which the people of Nebraska. His letter will undoubtedly prove a powerful weapon in the hands of the suffragists in their present campaign.

Having achieved all the notoriety that print can supply, it is difficult to guess what some of the militant suffragettes expect to attain in England.

A well refereed exploration match in South America between Roosevelt and Savage Lander might be interesting.

The dictograph has promoted even eavesdropping to a scientific basis.

Plutocrats and Plain People.

Charles Sumner Bird of Massachusetts, one of the "angels" of longest spread of wing of the bull moose party, declines to head that party's state ticket again this year. He has made two races for governor, and last year led the republican candidate at the polls, but this year his party's candidate he cannot be. He has not lost his nerve. His letter will undoubtedly prove a powerful weapon in the hands of the suffragists in their present campaign.

has had extraordinary success in the business world. He understands Big Business, and represents it. He is a distinguished captain of industry. His large possessions have grown out of his activities in the trust line.

Mr. Perkins makes neither concealments nor apologies about the matter. What he is now proposing relates to curbing the trusts. He would curtail the opportunities he enjoyed and improved when active in the trust field. He declares that the country would benefit from the adoption of his present suggestion. His aim, he asserts, is such a distribution of good things as would largely increase the number of shares.

Mr. Perkins' proposition, while condemning the old trust style of accumulation, does not include restitution on the part of those who have employed that style to their profit. They are to hold on to all that good fortune and their good management have given them.

When the late Tom L. Johnson of Ohio was in Congress he was a sturdy advocate of free trade. At that time he was reputed to be very rich, and it was asserted that he was a wealthy man because of his wealth had grown out of industries that had long enjoyed the benefits of a protective tariff. In a debate in the House on one occasion he was interrogated pleasantly about the matter. He answered pleasantly, and frankly confessed judgment. He was then asked if in view of his tariff opinions he should not return money which according to his own argument had been unjustly and unconstitutionally wrung from the people. And he replied, smiling: "That would not be business."

Naturally, the plain people fear trust money and other wealth men hoarding trusts and denouncing business morals in general.

Mr. Croker's Visit.

Richard Croker as a visitor to New York next fall may not add to the glory of a reform campaign, but if the humor seizes him he will be able to point out to Charles F. Murphy the error the latter made as Tammany leader in 1912 after his return from Baltimore.

It is not generally remembered that Tammany was quite as unpopular at Chicago in 1892 as at Baltimore twenty years later. David B. Hill was its choice for President at that time, and it boomed him at Chicago as one who could carry New York, and it opposed Mr. Cleveland as one who could not. Bourke Cockran's speech—which was a striking oratorical performance, and the hit of the convention—was an elaboration of that proposition. Tammany was denounced by the Cleveland cohorts, up and down.

When Tammany returned home there was much anxious curiosity as to how much interest it would take in the campaign. There was no threat of a bolt, but it was regarded as all-important that the organization should bestir itself in Mr. Cleveland's behalf.

Mr. Croker brought the Clevelandites to terms, and had little trouble in doing so. Through their aid he tightened his hold on the big town, and after election received recognition from the new administration in the distribution of the federal patronage. He did not embarrass Mr. Cleveland by visits to the White House, but there were "hand-outs" for Tammany through the back door and over the alley gate. Tammany kept faith with the Clevelandites, and the Clevelandites, through Mr. Whitney, kept faith with Tammany.

Mr. Murphy did not improve his opportunity two years ago. Upon returning home from Baltimore he promptly forgave those who had despoiled him at the convention, and went to work for the ticket without any selfish understanding as to what Tammany's share should be in case of victory. He might have made a bargain, for at that time New York seemed necessary to democratic success. How far the split in the republican party would go had not been made manifest. That New York and other states, and, in fact, the country, would go democratic as the result of republican divisions was not then in the general calculation.

On that occasion the Murphy leadership lacked the Crokerian foresight and sagacity; and small wonder Mr. Croker values at a low rate Mr. Murphy's head of an organization expected to be "practical" at all times, and to get "results."

Yet it is true that, in the main, Mr. Murphy as leader of Tammany has followed old established and well recognized Tammany lines, and shepherded his flock with regard to rich pastures. He has "shown" Mr. Croker on that point from the undisputed record.

No doubt the Senate has enabled Mr. Warburg to understand the feelings of a man who has to hustle around, and be identified before he can do business with a bank.

A number of democrats are beginning to suspect that protection for infant industries in their own section of the country would be a worthy feature of any tariff.

Government ownership would be a simpler proposition if an out-of-date railroad could be sold off like a superannuated battleship.

In studying Japan's probable sympathies in an international way it seems necessary also to study her possible indignations.

Mexico City has suffered a great deal in business, and his second statement was that this is a matter for the states and not properly the subject of constitutional amendment. Mr. Bryan addresses his argument strictly to the merits of the case, without reference to the method whereby suffrage is to be obtained, and treats it as a subject upon which the people of Nebraska. His letter will undoubtedly prove a powerful weapon in the hands of the suffragists in their present campaign.

The Army Worm.

A little more than fifty years ago Washington was attacked and nearly captured by an invader from the south. Today, as though in anniversary celebration, the capital is beset by another army and the call has been sounded for all reserves to fight this common enemy.

The army worm must be attacked vigorously and relentlessly. It can be conquered if every Washingtonian will fight it hard during the next few days. It must be stepped on, prodded, awed and scraped into receptacles, sprayed and fed with poison. By merely directing the footsteps in the course of a walk through an infested part of the city hundreds of these can be killed by a single individual. A judicious use of poisonous mixtures, such as the Department of Agriculture prescribes, will slay these pestiferous little black worms by wholesale, but the use must be very careful indeed, as all the poisonous things will not only kill the army worm of business will be equally discouraging to human life.

The army worm has one peculiarity that makes it especially an object of vindictive persecution. Like the bulldog of the famous advertisement, proclaimed as a very fond of children, it will eat anything. It will take grass or the leaves of any tree or plant, but it is especially fond of grass, and in the course of a few minutes will make a well kept lawn look like a much used parade ground.

It is every citizen's duty to fight this invader. The army worm moves so quickly that although some parts of the city may not be now infested they are likely to be attacked within a few

days. So each Washingtonian in the course of his travels about town should take pains to step on every one of these creatures he meets, regardless of his sensitive feelings and indifferent to the smearing of the sidewalk. For every dead army worm represents a heavy gain, inasmuch as the reproductive power of one of these insects is tremendous.

The framers of the Baltimore platform managed to give it so much interest that a number of citizens refused to allow it to meet the customary fate of forgetfulness.

Even if it should prove impossible to curb the trusts, it is the recognized duty of every administration to give them an occasional scare.

Present fashions are described as possessing Grecian characteristics. The Greeks are in no position to resent the assertion.

The interests of "the ultimate consumer" have become so obscure that he is no longer mentioned in the discussion.

It will be a relief if the New Haven can proceed by means of the dissolution instead of the smash-up.

SHOOTING STARS.

BY PHILANDER JOHNSON.

The Financial Backer.

"You say your wife never loses at bridge?"

"Never. If the game goes her way she wins. But if it goes against her, I lose."

"De man who always laughs at trouble," said Uncle Eben, "may be a philosopher; an' den ag'in he may have a powerful pore sense of humor."

Present Day Poetry.

We have no poets nowadays. No gentle warblers whom we praise For their imagination.

Yet Truth and Fancy, hand in hand. Are found abroad in our great land In many a fine oration.

Equipping an Agriculturist.

"How's your boy Josh doing?"

"Well," replied Farmer Cornstossel, "Josh is a smart boy and mighty willin'; but I'm goin' to have to send him to school some more before I can depend on him for help on the farm."

"Why, he is a well educated young man."

"Yes, but he's got to specialize. I'm goin' to keep him studyin' geology, until he kin recognize a rock before he hits it with a plow."

Temporary Hesitation.

"How's business?"

"Business is all right," replied Mr. Dustin Stax.

"I thought you were complaining."

"Not about business. But with a new tariff and new business arrangements and a new income tax I was obliged to go a little slow for a short time in order to study the rules of the game."

On Parade.

When Jimmyboy stands forth attired In Sunday garb so trim,

No artwork by the crowd admired Could be compared to him.

A jaunty hat of straw he wears, With ribbons gayly decked.

His clothes are free from stains and tears; His manners are correct.

Beneath the hat appears a face That shows the general change.

Of laughter there is not a trace; His gaze is fixed and strange.

He nurses with resentful pride The scars he can't reveal— A finger cut all neatly tied, A stone bruise on his heel.

The butterfly drifts gaily by, Unfearful of pursuit.

The ball and bat neglected lie Where he stands grimly mute.

The cat enjoys a playful lot; Bewildered stands the pup,

And gloom pervades the tranquil spot When Jimmy's all dressed up.

Care of City's Shade Trees.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

Too much credit cannot be given the street tree committee of the park commission for the energy and intelligence with which it has entered upon its task of caring for the shade trees in the city streets.

The story of what has been accomplished with a little money is told not alone in the statistics of trees sprayed and protected, but in the actual condition of the trees in all parts of the city and in the conspicuous reduction in the number and ravages of the caterpillars. This is a form of improvement in actual civic conditions, material and aesthetic, that cannot be measured in figures, yet is so distinct an addition to the beauty and comfort of the city streets that the fullest co-operation should be afforded the committee both by city councils and by the individual property owners, and especially by the owners of trees on the sidewalks.

Niagara's Level.

From the New York Times.

Secretary of War Garrison does well in recommending to the House committee on foreign affairs that the power companies at Niagara be limited, as in the present regulations, to withdrawing but 15,000 cubic feet of water per second from the great cataract on the American side. He does it, we think, in urging that the restrictions upon importing electric power from the Canadian side be removed. Water seeks its level; it knows no national boundaries. The American falls would be depleted, their grandeur and beauty would be impaired if more of Niagara's waters were sucked away on Canada's side. The companies care little on which bank of the river their plants are built, provided they may sell their electricity in the United States.

The Continuing Crisis in Mexico.

From the New York Sun.

After Huerta peace and a constitutional government in Mexico, or intrigue and chaos? No one can tell what a day will bring forth, but it is of good omen that the people of the City of Mexico accept calmly the transfer of the provisional government to the President of the United States. There can be no question of further resistance to the victorious armies of Gov. Carranza. The force of a strong force of constitutionalists makes its entry into the capital upon the invitation of President Carranza, the better, for with both Huerta and Gen. Blanquet gone the federal troops have no leader who can control them.

Not a One-Man Party.

From the Boston Advertiser.

It is foolish to call the progressive party a one-man party. It was never that. Members of the organization know, and the great boss recently admitted, that they are the party who supply the funds to keep the ship together is as important as the man who furnishes the wind to bulge the sails.

Always in Order.

From the Uta Observer.

One item of news that may be expected from China, with regularity and frequency is that she is about to seek a new loan.

Every Straw Hat
In the Man's Store
Honest Half Price
Selling Them By the Thousands
Get Yours Now

\$2.00 Straw Hats	\$3.00 Straw Hats	\$4.00 Straw Hats
\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.00
\$7.50 Bangkoks ..	\$3.75	
\$7.50 Panamas ..	\$3.75	
\$10.00 Panamas ..	\$5.00	
\$12.00 Panamas ..	\$6.00	

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(INCORPORATED).
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Long, tedious hours in the sickroom are made shorter and brighter by Gude's beautiful home-grown flowers. These flowers always last longest because they are practically fresh cut when 50c ordered. Special, per bunch, up from.....
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Trunks and Baggage Repaired.
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WE PLAN EFFECTIVE COLOR SCHEMES THAT ENHANCE THE BEAUTY OF THE HOME.
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\$1.00 House Dresses at 69c.
THE GREATER
PALAIS ROYAL
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Open Tomorrow==Saturday==Until 5 P.M.
The McGhan Patent Scaffolding Eliminates Any Confusion During the Improvements Now Going On

Enthusiasm
Just as the gigantic crops are creating many millions of dollars of new wealth and enthusiasm throughout the United States, so the coming Greater Palais Royal is creating the greatest enthusiasm among its workers in the race against time.
The ambition is to open the Greater Palais Royal late in September or the beginning of October—the busiest summer of our career is ahead.

Waists and Skirts--Illustrated--at 95c
White Japanese Silk Waists at 89c, Worth Three Times the Price.
Parisian Waists, Imported to Retail at \$10 to \$18, at \$2.98 and \$3.98.

No less than 4,833 of these aristocratic garments went on sale here today. With prices no more—in instances less—than being asked for cheap imitations, the success of the sale was certain before its beginning. To assure least possible congestion the distribution is taking place on four floors—the Basement and the first, second and third floors. Don't forget the Basement—you here find exclusive one-of-a-kind Paris Waists at \$2.98 and \$3.98 instead of \$10 to \$18.

Dresses As Illustrated \$1.98
The Basement Store for these latest long tunic models in the wanted plain colors and black and white awning stripes. With all the style of the most expensive dresses and with fit and finish superior, the price, \$1.98, will prove a delightful surprise.

Dresses at \$3.98, \$7.98, \$9.98
Long Tunic Models. \$10.00 to \$25.00 Values.
The new long tunic models, of silk and voile, in white, black and colors, in sizes 34 to 48. Link \$3.98 to \$9.98 instead of \$10 to \$25, and are you not reading of bargains aristocratic? Third floor—4 elevators.

Girls' Dresses, \$1.98, \$2.98, \$3.98
White and Colors. Values up to \$7.98.
Sizes 6 to 20 years. At \$1.98 are White Swiss, Mull and Batiste Dresses; some with ribbon sash, are worth to \$5.00. Third floor—4 elevators.

Saturday Specials==On Tables With Red Star Tickets
★ Neckwear ★ ★ Ribbons ★ ★ Tunics ★
59c for \$1.50 to \$2.00 Chiffon Scarfs, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 yards long, can also be used for girdles and auto covers.
25c for 50c Fine Sheer Organdy Vestees, trimmed with lace, insertion and tucks.
50c for Ombre Crepe de Chine Ties, 40 inches long, every wanted shade.
50c for Organdy and Lace Vestees, white and cream, trimmed with pearl buttons.
75c yard for Roman Stripe and Plaid Ribbons, 5/8 to 7/8 inches wide; much wanted for girdles, etc.
17c yard for Moire, Satin Taffeta and Dresden Ribbons, 4 to 5 inches wide. Girdles, Sashes and Hair Ribbons.
50c for Opera Length Bead Chains, turquoise, lapis, jade, coral and amber.
50c to \$1.25 for Opera Length Pearl Bead Necklaces; filled, durable and looking like real pearls.
★ Handkerchiefs ★
12 1/2c for Sheer Lawn and Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, embroidered, and with white and colored borders.
25c for Crepe de Chine Handkerchiefs, white and colors; also white with colored borders.
★ Shoes ★
\$2.45 for \$3.50 White Buckskin Colonial Pumps.
\$2.95 for \$4.00 to \$4.50 Queen size Quality Pump and Colonial, patent coil and dull kid skins.

50c to \$3.50 Silks, 19c, 39c, 59c, 79c
\$2 to \$7.50 Corsets, 98c, \$1.39, \$3.69
On Second Floor Tables.
On Third Floor Tables.

Tomorrow's visitors are promised the prizes of 1914. Choice of more than 2,000 lengths for dresses, waists, skirts, tunics, girdles and trimmings. Note that each piece is marked with its length, the regular price and the remnant price. Come tomorrow—Saturday—and find that the newest and best of \$3.50 a yard Parisian Silks are included among these lengths.

Basement
\$13.50 Ranney Refrigerator, white enamel lined, removable ice chamber and drain pipe; capacity 50c lbs. \$9.50
\$6.97 Ice Chest, hard-wood, galvanized iron lined; double lids and 2 shelves. \$5.50
\$2.48 Nursery Refrigerator, mineral wool packed, galvanized iron lined. \$1.98
\$6.00 Dress Trunks, canvas covered, 32-inch size; hat box, tray, two straps, heavy lock and key. \$5.00
\$3.98 Steamer Trunks, canvas covered, with tray, hat box and two straps, heavy lock and key. \$2.98
\$5.50 Solid Leather Suit Cases, steel frame, extra deep, linen lined, shirt pocket; straps all around. \$5.00
\$2.00 Matting Suit Cases, riveted fiber edges; steel frame, with shirt pocket; 24-inch size. \$1.69
\$1.49 Matting Club Bags, steel frame, strong lock and key. \$1.15